

# In-service Training Needs of Agriculture Teachers for Preparing Them to Be Effective in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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## Abstract

*The purpose of this descriptive survey research study conducted with agriculture teachers in North Carolina was to determine their in-service training needs in order to be effective for preparing students with the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills necessary for students to be successful. This study reaffirms the need for continuation of leadership education as an important skill and integration of reading, writing, and math concepts into all agricultural education curricula for preparing students to be successful in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The role of agriculture in global food security; application of problem-based learning; planning and delivering lessons to utilize higher order thinking skills; teaching leadership skills; and development of teamwork and student collaboration were identified as the five most important in-service training needs for preparing agriculture teachers to be effective educators. Findings of this study are limited to North Carolina agriculture teachers. This limitation of applying findings for other states should be addressed by conducting a study with a diverse sample of agriculture teachers across the nation.*

Keywords: Teacher In-service; teacher training needs; 21<sup>st</sup> Century skills; preparing teachers

Agriculture is continuously changing with technological innovations and expanding international trade. Due to this continuous change, people believe that agricultural education also needs to change “if it is to remain a vital part of American education” (Roberts & Dyer, 2003, p.153). This change is even more critical when agriculture and education change rapidly with communication technology, innovations, and ever expanding international trade. International trade has become increasingly significant (Frankel, 2000). Increased interconnectedness and interdependence of people and countries due to opening of borders for fast moving of goods, services, commerce, people, and ideas around the world is referred to as globalization (World Health Organization, 2014). In this globalizing environment, teachers are faced with greater expectations because of changes in society and technology (Moeini, 2008). The National Commission on Excellence in Education (1983) reported that “our once unchallenged preeminence in commerce, industry, science, and technological innovation is being overtaken by competitors throughout the world” (p. 9) and American students are falling behind those in other countries and highlighted the need for educational reforms. Review of this literature highlights the significance of determining agriculture education teachers’ perceptions about teaching agriculture in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and their in-service training needs for preparing them to be effective educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Change is more rapid and inevitable than ever before due to globalization and technology (Sweat, 2010). We all are affected by the current trends in globalization (Smith, Jayaratne, Moore, Kistler, & Smith, 2010). Globalization is a changing force that shapes governments, businesses, organizations and individuals (Lundy, Place, Irani, & Telg, 2005). A report by the

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National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) describes that “globalization of the financial services, manufacturing, and the agricultural sector are having a profound influence on all facets of American society” (2002, p. 3). In this information age, companies can outsource work to the most competitive individuals across the globe. Due to this reason, we need to prepare our students to be competitive for jobs with their peers in other countries (Duncan, 2010). Technological advances and global economic competition necessitate preparing American students with required skills to be competitive in global economy (Task Force on Teaching as a Profession, 1986). “A much higher order of skills is required to prepare students for the unexpected, the non-routine world they will face in the future” (Task Force on Teaching as a Profession, 1986, p. 25). There is a general agreement among educators, business leaders, and policy makers that our students should be prepared with 21<sup>st</sup> century skills to be successful today (Rotherham & Willingham, 2009). This perception highlights the importance of understanding the skills necessary for students to be successful in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and preparing teachers to teach those skills.

Students in the 21<sup>st</sup> century come to school with a very different set of experiences and expectations than the students in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These students are more attuned to digital communication technology than their teachers (Blackboard, 2008). Determining the skills necessary for students to be successful in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is a challenging task. The University of Melbourne in Australia initiated the Assessment and Teaching of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills (ATC21S, 2010) project with the participation of 250 renowned professionals from 60 institutions worldwide to determine the skills necessary for students to be successful in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and developed a white paper identifying 21<sup>st</sup> century skills. There are ten skills grouped into four categories in this white paper. These four categories are (1) ways of thinking, (2) ways of working, (3) tools for working, and (4) skills for living in the world.

According to Binkley et al. (2012), ways of thinking consist of three subsets of skills. Those three skills are (1) creativity and innovation; (2) critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making; and (3) learning to learn and metacognition. These three sets of skills emphasize higher order thinking skills needed for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The way people work in business world is changing rapidly. For example, people work collaboratively across countries using communication technology for achieving common targets. Due to this trend, it is important to pay attention to harness the skills necessary for new ways of working collaboratively. The ways of working skills comprised of communication skills and collaboration skills in the context of globalization. Tools for working category contain information and communication technology and information literacy. Ability to work with communication and information technology is an essential skill in the future. Skills for living in the world comprise world citizenship, life and career, and personal and social responsibility including cultural competence (Binkley et al., 2012).

The review of these 21<sup>st</sup> century skills highlights the need for preparing agriculture teachers for the task of educating American students to meet the ever increasing global challenges. Identification of high demand training needs is crucial in planning effective in-service training programs for teachers (Layfield & Dobbins, 2002). Teaching is not a routine job (Darling-Hammond, 2006) especially, in this rapidly changing global environment. According to the Task Force on Teaching as Profession (TFTP, 1986), teachers must be prepared to continuously learn for preparing them to meet unpredictable learning challenges of their students. This argument highlights that globalizing society places many unpredictable challenges for agriculture teachers to prepare themselves as effective educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Four years of undergraduate education is not adequate for someone to master the subjects one has to teach (TFTP, 1986) in this era of technological changes. By taking these changes into account, the Task Force on Teaching as a Profession (1986) recommends policy changes requiring universities and colleges to develop continuing education programs for preparing teachers to be current in their field. Changes in technical agriculture, educational technology, teaching, and FFA activities have

made it necessary for teachers to update their knowledge and teachers have chosen in-service education to meet their learning needs (Roberts & Dyer, 2003). Ongoing in-service training programs are helpful in preparing teachers to be successful (Joerger, 2002).

### Theoretical Framework

Identification of training needs and relevant topics is critical in planning quality in-service training programs for teachers (Barrick, Ladewig, & Hedges, 1983). Needs assessment provides the basis for effective and efficient training programs (Ulschak, 1983). According to Kaufman and English (1979, p. 31), needs assessment is “determining valid and useful problems which are philosophically as well as practically sound.” Pettifor (2009) explains three steps to needs identification. These three steps are (1) identification of skills, knowledge and behaviors necessary for someone to do the expected job well; (2) determining the current level of skills, knowledge, and behaviors he/she has; and (3) comparing the current level of skills and knowledge with required level for determining the gap. In rapidly changing global environment, determining the required content of educational programs to meet the ever changing learning needs of agriculture teachers and delivering relevant in-service educational programs are challenging tasks for teacher educators. Twenty-first century teacher training needs can be defined as the gap between what is and what ought to be for preparing teachers as effective educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Some of the needs are felt needs while others are unfelt needs (McMahon, 1970). Because felt needs are feeling as something lacking, anyone will be able to tell what his or her felt needs are. However, it is not easy for someone to tell what his or her unfelt needs are. Boone, Safrit, and Jones, (2002) assert that designing training programs purely based on felt needs is incomplete because these needs alone may not represent most important unfelt needs. Some scholars describe professional development needs identification as challenging (Pettifor, 2009) and recommend top-down and bottom-up approach (Roy & Ganguly, 2009) to determine needs realistically. This assertion highlights the significance of seeking expert inputs in determining what the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills are and validating those by seeking inputs from teachers. This is a two-step process. First, the views of educational experts stressed in ATC21S project are used to determine the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills. Then, the inputs from agriculture teachers are sought to determine their training needs. This two-step conceptual needs assessment process can be considered as the top-down and bottom-up approach to determine 21<sup>st</sup> century in-service training needs.

Teacher educators have used various methods to determine the in-service educational needs of agriculture teachers. Borich (1980) conceptualized a needs assessment model with four steps. These four steps include listing competencies, surveying teachers, ranking competencies, and comparing high priority competencies with the content of the training program. When surveying teachers to identify their in-service training needs, they will be able to indicate what topics are important for their professional development. Incorporation of teachers' training needs into in-service programs contributes to increase their active participation in programs. There are number of studies conducted to identify agriculture teachers' in-service training needs (Anderson, 2012; Ewing, Gill, Radhakrishna, & Clark, 2009; Joerger, 2002; Layfield & Dobbins, 2002; Roberts & Dyer, 2003; Swafford & Friedel, 2010). Some of the studies report that in-service needs of agriculture teachers vary with their demographic characteristics such as traditionally or alternatively certified (Roberts & Dyer, 2004). However, none of those has focused on identifying agriculture teachers' in-service training needs for preparing them to be effective educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This study aims to fill this knowledge gap and is based on Borich's (1980) needs assessment conceptual model. The third priority area of the National Research Agenda for Agricultural Education states “sufficient scientific and professional workforce that addresses the challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century (Doerfert, 2011, p. 9) and this study aligns with this research priority area.

### Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this study was to determine North Carolina agriculture teachers' perceptions about the skills and practices necessary for preparing them to be effective teachers in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The following objectives guided the study:

1. Determine agriculture teachers' perceptions about skills and practices important for teaching effectively in the 21<sup>st</sup> century for preparing students to be successful.
2. Determine agriculture teachers' perceived in-service training needs for preparing them to be effective teachers in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### Methods & Procedures

This was a descriptive online survey research study conducted with all agriculture teachers in North Carolina. The 2011 directory of North Carolina agriculture teachers maintained by the state agricultural education coordinator's office was the population frame for the study. There were 365 agriculture teachers in the population and all of them were included in the study.

The survey instrument was designed to determine North Carolina Agriculture Education Teachers' perceptions and in-service training needs for preparing them to be effective educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The survey contained two scales. The first scale was for recording agriculture teachers' perceived significance of the skills and teaching practices necessary for preparing students to be successful in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This scale consisted of 25 skills and a 5-point Likert scale: 1 =Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, and 5=Strongly Agree. The second scale was used for recording agriculture teachers' in-service training needs in preparing them to be effective teachers in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The in-service training needs identification scale was consisted of 20 items and a 4-point Likert scale: 1=Not Important, 2=Slightly Important, 3=Important, and 4=Extremely Important. Ratings on 20 items were aggregated to estimate the overall in-service training needs of agriculture teachers. The aggregated scale ranges from 20=training on these topics is not important to 80= training on these topics is extremely significant for preparing teachers to be effective educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. There were few demographic questions in the survey instrument for gathering information about gender, level of education, years of teaching experience, and if the respondent was a lateral entry teacher (Lateral entry teacher is an individual who receives a teaching profession and fulfills the teaching licensure requirements while on the job) or not to describe the target population.

A panel of experts in the agricultural education field reviewed the instrument and established the content validity. Experts' comments and suggestions were incorporated into the final instrument. The survey instrument was pilot tested with a random sample of 20 teachers in another state to establish the reliability. The pilot test data were analyzed to determine the reliability of two instruments. Data revealed that Cronbach alpha values of the 25-item scale used for recording perceptions about teaching practices and the 20-item scale used for recording training needs were .97 and .95 respectively.

The questionnaire was developed as an online survey. First, an email was sent to the agriculture education teachers in North Carolina explaining the purpose of the study, a consent form, and a link to the survey. They were given two weeks to respond. After two weeks, a follow up email was sent with the link to the online survey in addition to a message thanking those who had responded while encouraging those who had not responded to do so within one week. The survey received 215 usable responses comprising a 59% response rate. Early and late respondents were compared to address non-response error as described by Linder, Murphy, and Briers (2001) and found that there were no significant differences between the early and late respondents. The data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 21® software program. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the findings of the survey.

## Findings

### Demographic Characteristics

The majority (64%) of respondents were male. Twenty-one percent of respondents were lateral entry teachers. The teaching experience of respondents ranged from one to 38 years with the mean of 14 years. Only 23% had five years or less teaching experience. The majority (65%) of respondents had completed a Masters or Doctoral degree.

### Skills and Practices Important for Teaching Effectively in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the selected 25 skills and teaching practices for preparing students to be successful in the 21<sup>st</sup> century on a five-point Likert scale. Teachers perceived 23 of the listed 25 skills and practices are important for preparing students to be successful in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The mean ratings of the selected 25 items ranged from 3.73 to 4.47. The highest mean was reported for the item ‘students should have a basic understanding of leadership concepts.’ The second highest mean was reported for the item ‘reading, writing, and math concepts should be integrated into all agricultural curricula.’ The third highest mean was reported for the item ‘teachers should use a variety of teaching techniques to enhance learning outcomes.’ The lowest mean was reported for the item ‘teaching should always be based on the latest instructional technology.’ However, the standard deviation for this item was relatively high indicating there was a considerable disagreement among the respondents compared to highest rated items (Table 1). The second lowest rated item was ‘curriculum delivery plans should be designed to use millennial students’ ability to do multiple tasks’ indicating that this is a less important concept to be considered for teaching effectively in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### Agriculture Teachers’ Training Needs to be Effective Educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Respondents were asked to rate the level of importance of the listed training needs for preparing them to be effective educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century on a four-point Likert scale. Means and standard deviations were used to summarize data as shown in Table 2. The means of the 20 training needs rated on the four-point Likert scale ranged from 2.95 to 3.35. Of the 20 training needs listed in the instrument, 19 were rated in between important and extremely important. The only item rated between somewhat important and important was ‘emotional intelligence skills.’ ‘The role of agriculture in global food security’ (3.35) was rated as the most important in-service training need followed by ‘application of problem based learning’ (3.34) and ‘planning and delivering lessons to utilize higher order thinking skills’ (3.33), respectively (Table 2).

Table 1

*Agriculture Teachers' Perceptions about Skills and Practices Important for Teaching Effectively in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (N=215)*

Teacher Perceptions about Teaching Agriculture	M	SD
Students should have a basic understanding of leadership concepts	4.47	0.73
Reading, writing, and math concepts should be integrated into all agricultural curricula	4.44	0.75
Teachers should use a variety of teaching techniques to enhance learning outcomes	4.42	0.75
Problem based learning should be used to teach agricultural concepts	4.41	0.76
Agricultural courses should prepare students for education beyond high school	4.40	0.81
Higher order thinking skills should be taught by allowing students to solve problems	4.39	0.76
Instruction should be focused on real world scenarios to help students understand the role of agriculture in food security	4.39	0.74
Students should be prepared to understand how they can work with others in a global economy	4.38	0.76
New agricultural production technology should be incorporated into the curriculum	4.37	0.80
Use of the internet should be incorporated into the agricultural curriculum for effective learning	4.36	0.72
Advancements in the agricultural industry should be included in curriculum	4.36	0.76
Student collaborative learning should be part of agricultural curricula	4.33	0.74
Teachers should infuse their curriculum with 21st century skills	4.30	0.74
Students should be given an opportunity to use a variety of technology in their courses	4.30	0.73
Students should be allowed to express their own creativity in assignments	4.29	0.68
Professional development is needed for teachers to infuse 21st century skills into their curriculum	4.29	0.89
Students should be prepared to have a basic understanding of economics	4.27	0.64
Students should be able to understand how global economics affect local agriculture	4.27	0.72
Energy needs and challenges should be discussed in agricultural curricula	4.22	0.71
Agricultural curricula should be designed to help students understand the global issues related to agriculture	4.22	0.79
Teachers should be able to identify learning styles of new generations of students	4.19	0.77
Service learning should be integrated into the curriculum to prepare students for active civic engagement	4.13	0.81
International exposure is important for students to gain a global perspective	4.10	0.83
Curriculum delivery plans should be designed to use millennial students' ability to do multiple tasks at the same time	3.90	0.86
Teaching should always be based on the latest instructional technology	3.73	1.10

Note. Scale: 1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree

Ratings for 20-item needs assessment scale were aggregated to calculate the value for overall in-service training needs of respondents for preparing to be effective educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The value for overall training needs on this scale can range from 20=Least Important to

80=Extremely Important. The mean value on this scale was 63.87 (Table 3) indicating that respondents perceived the listed training needs are important for them to prepare as effective educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Table 2

*Agriculture Teachers' In-service Training Needs to Prepare Them for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (N=215)*

Perceived Training Needs	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Role of agriculture in global food security	3.35	0.69
Application of problem based learning	3.34	0.61
Planning and delivering lessons to utilize higher order thinking skills	3.33	0.62
Teaching leadership skills	3.32	0.68
Development of teamwork and student collaboration	3.29	0.68
Innovative teaching methods	3.27	0.70
Integration of reading, writing, and math into the curriculum	3.24	0.68
Time management	3.24	0.74
Globalization and its impact on agriculture	3.20	0.69
Meeting the needs of student learning styles	3.20	0.71
Use of multimedia for curriculum development and delivery	3.19	0.64
Working with culturally, socially, and economically diverse students	3.19	0.71
Strategies to enhance student creativity	3.19	0.74
Stress management	3.15	0.81
Use of the internet for curriculum development and delivery	3.11	0.68
Preparing students for college opportunities	3.11	0.73
Increasing civic engagement of students through service learning	3.07	0.75
College skills preparation	3.05	0.73
Instructing multi-task millennial generation students	3.03	0.77
Emotional intelligence skills	2.95	0.78

Note. Scale: 1=Not Important, 2=Somewhat Important, 3=Important, 4=Extremely Important

Table 3

*Overall Training Needs of Agriculture Teachers for Preparing Them to Be Effective Educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (N=215)*

Training Need	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Perceived overall training needs of agriculture teachers	63.87	10.21

Note. Scale: 20=Least Important, 80=Extremely Important

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Conclusions and recommendations have been organized under each of three objectives of the study.

#### **Skills and Practices Important for Teaching Effectively in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

Findings confirmed that students should be prepared to have a basic understanding of leadership concepts. Teaching leadership concepts has been an important part of agricultural education since the beginning. This study reaffirms the need for continuation of leadership

education as an important skill in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Data support the notion that reading, writing, and math concepts should be integrated into all agriculture curricula. This is an important approach to integrate agriculture with rest of the curriculum. Findings confirmed that teachers should use a variety of teaching techniques to enhance student learning outcomes. This is important to reach students with diverse learning styles effectively. Findings asserted that problem-based learning and service learning should be used to teach students agricultural concepts and promote their active civic engagement. Promoting civic engagement through problem-based learning and service learning contributes to build global citizenship skills necessary for students to be successful in the 21<sup>st</sup> century (ATC21S, 2010). These skills are comprised of world citizenship, life and career, and personal and social responsibility including cultural competence (Binkley et al., 2012). Problem-based teaching has been an important instructional strategy in agricultural education since the beginning. Findings of this study affirm it is important to continue this tradition for effective teaching in new century. Findings also support the idea that agricultural courses should prepare students for education beyond high school. This view highlights the need for preparing high school students for college education to be competitive in the globalizing work place. Findings confirmed higher order thinking skills should be taught by allowing students to solve problems. Teaching critical thinking skills through problem solving helps students to apply what they learned in their everyday work. Higher order thinking skills are considered important skills for students to be successful (ATC21S, 2010) in contemporary world. Therefore, it is important to pay deliberate attention to teach critical thinking, collaboration, and problem solving skills to all students (Rotherham & Willingham, 2009) for preparing them to be successful in the 21st century. Binkley et al. (2012) asserts that higher order thinking skills include: (1) creativity and innovation; (2) critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making; and (3) learning to learn and metacognition. According to a national poll, 80% of voters believe schools should incorporate 21<sup>st</sup> century skills such as critical thinking and problem-solving skills, computer and technology skills, and communication and self-direction skills into their curriculum (Partnership for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills, 2007) for preparing American students to be competitive in the global economy.

Findings support the idea that instruction should be focused on real world scenarios to help students understand the role of agriculture in food security. Achieving food security is the major global challenge that agriculturists face in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Preparing agricultural students with real examples enable them to tackle this global challenge practically. Findings lead to conclude that students should be prepared to understand how they can work with others in a global economy. Findings support the notion that student collaborative learning should be part of agricultural curricula. Learning to collaborate with others is an essential skill for students to be effective partners and successful in rapidly globalizing economy (Binkley et al., 2012). Data support the concept that new agricultural production technology and advancements in the agricultural industry should be included in course curriculum. Feeding the growing world population is impossible without technological advancement in agriculture. Teaching students with cutting-edge agricultural technology will enable students to comprehend technology early in their carrier and prepare for the task. Findings stress the need for integrating the use of the Internet into the curriculum. The Internet has revolutionized every facet of life and has significant implications for using as an effective instructional medium. Findings support the idea that students should be given an opportunity to use a variety of technology in their courses. This is important for preparing students to be competitive in globalizing work place. There was agreement among the respondents that students should be prepared to have a basic understanding of economics, how global economics affect local agriculture, and the global issues related to agriculture. Findings also confirmed that international exposure is important for students to gain a global perspective. Globalizing agricultural curriculum is important for students to comprehend the interconnectedness of global agriculture, economies, and market forces. There was a general agreement among the respondents that teachers should be able to identify learning styles of new

generations of students. However, findings do not support the belief that curriculum delivery plans should be designed to use millennial students' ability to do multiple tasks. This may be due to the fact that teachers are not sure whether millennial students are capable of doing multiple tasks at the same time.

### **In-Service Training Needs of Agriculture Teachers for Preparing Them to Be Effective Educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

Understanding the role of agriculture in global food security; application of problem-based learning; planning and delivering lessons to utilize higher order thinking skills; teaching leadership skills; and development of teamwork and student collaboration were identified as the five most important training needs for preparing agriculture teachers to be effective. Achieving global food security is the greatest challenge in agriculture in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Increasing competition for land from urbanization and mounting demand for food from growing income and increasing global population pose a great challenge for global food security (Evans, 2009) in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Teachers need to have a better understanding of the role of agriculture in global food security for preparing students to face food security challenges realistically. Teaching leadership, problem based learning, delivering lessons to utilize higher order thinking skills, and collaborative learning have been an important part of agricultural education. Teachers should be prepared to continue these effective traditions of agricultural education.

Innovative teaching methods; integration of reading, writing, and math into the curriculum; time management; globalization and its impact on agriculture; and meeting the needs of student learning styles were identified as the second group of five most important in-service training needs for teachers. Available literature stresses the significance of time management as an important training of agriculture teachers (Boone & Boone, 2007; Mundt & Connors, 1999). Managing time with personal and professional life is a challenging task for teachers and learning to manage time is important. Innovative teaching methods are needed to meet the needs of diverse learning styles of students. Teacher in-service training should be provided to help them to understand globalization and its effect on agriculture enabling them to teach globalization of agriculture.

Use of multimedia for curriculum development and delivery; working with culturally, socially, and economically diverse students; strategies to enhance student creativity; stress management; and use of the internet for curriculum development and delivery were the third group of five most important in-service training needs for preparing teachers in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Use of multimedia and the Internet for curriculum development and teaching should be an important part of in-service training programs to prepare teachers for the task. Chang and Downes (2011) reported traditional teaching methods are inadequate to effectively educate changing student population highlighting the need for innovative teaching methods to teach millennial students. The population is becoming more diverse and there is a need to prepare teachers to recruit diverse students into agriculture education. In-service programs should prepare teachers to teach creativity. Stress management should be an important part of in-service training for helping teachers to learn strategies helpful in easing their stress.

Preparing students for college opportunities; increasing civic engagement of students through service learning; college skills preparation; instructing multi-task millennial generation students; and emotional intelligence skills were the least important five in-service training needs of agriculture teachers. Balancing personal and professional lives, high levels of motivation, personal integrity, and high levels of enthusiasm are important emotional skills, but some of these skills are occasionally included into training programs (Moore & Rudd, 2005). More and more students are competing for admission to colleges. Due to this reason, teacher in-service programs should focus on preparing them to educate students on college education opportunities and

acquiring the skills needed for college education. Teaching teachers to use service learning is necessary for improving students' ability for civic engagement.

### Limitations and Suggestions for Future Research

This study was conducted with agriculture teachers in North Carolina and findings are limited to North Carolina. This may be a limitation of this study when applying findings to other states. Conducting a study with a diverse sample of agriculture teachers in other states would be an appropriate future research study for validating the findings of this study for application across the nation.

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